New-York Tribune.

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THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

TWO CENTS PER COPY.

PUBLISHED AT No. 97 NASSAU-ST.

SHOULD BE READ BY EVERYBODY.

THE THIRD EDITION OF THE EVENING TELEGRAM THIS DAY WILL CONTAIN THE FULL

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL,

GRAPHIC REPORTS OF BUSINESS IN WALL-ST.,

THE VERY LATEST QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS,

AMUSING REFERENCES TO THE BIG BULLS AND BEARS OF BROAD-ST.,

PITHY EDITORIALS ON LIVE TOPICS,

THE ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE METROPOLIS AND SUBURBS,

AN INVALUABLE FAMILY MARKET REPORT,

TRAVELERS' GUIDE AND DIRECTORY,

THE VERY LATEST SHIPPING NEWS,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF PERSONALS, WAIFS, WITTICISMS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES, FOREIGN SELECTIONS, AND GENERAL MISCELLANY.

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AND BY NEWSBOYS THROUGH THE CITY.

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J. DUGAN, No. 286 Hudson-ave.
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AND BY NEWSBOYS THROUGH THE CITY.

EAST NEW-YORK.

WM. T. SMITH, New-Jersey-ave., near Pacific-ave.

JERSEY CITY.

TRACY, Courtlandt-st., New-York side.
W. ENGLAND, ferry house, Jersey City.
QUAFF, No. 40 Newark-ave.

AND BY THE NEWSBOYS.

HOBOKEN.

J. DOWNEY, Barclay-st. ferry, New-York side.
D. REED, ferry gate, Hoboken.

All the PERIODICALS of the day, as well as the great MORNING DAILIES, are for sale by all the agents above named.

EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

THE POPE WITHDRAWS HIS OBJECTIONS TO THE PLAN—ITALY, WURTEMBURG, AND BAVARIA TO PARTICIPATE.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—His Holiness the Pope, who was at first strenuously averse to any Conference whatever for the settlement of the Roman question, has at length withdrawn his objections, and is now in full accord with the proposition of Napoleon. The Government of Bavaria, which it was asserted would not join the Conference, has also signified its acceptance of the French plan.

Evening.—Many of the details of the Conference have already been agreed upon. Munich in Bavaria has been chosen as the place, and the 11th of December as the time. Since the last dispatches the Governments of Italy and Wurtemburg have signified their intention of accepting places in the Conference. The *Paris Patrie* of this morning, in a leading article on the subject, takes occasion to deny the report that Gen. Dix had expressed any desire for the representation of the United States in the Conference.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI SERIOUSLY ILL.

FLORENCE, Nov. 24.—It is reported that Garibaldi is lying seriously ill in prison at Varignano, and that his sons have both hurried to his bedside with medical aid. The journals of this city deny the report that the Italian Government is about to raise a new loan.

RELEASE OF THE GARIBALDIAN PRISONERS.

PARIS, Nov. 24—Evening.—Dispatches from Rome announce that the Holy Father, in accordance with the advice of France, has ordered the release of all the Garibaldians who were taken prisoners by the Pontifical forces during the late campaign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXECUTION OF THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 23.—The condemned Fenians, Messrs. Allen, Larkin, and Gould, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in this city at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The precautions taken by the Government to guard against outbreaks were effectual. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a dense fog and a drizzling rain-storm, the crowd that witnessed the execution was very large. The city is now perfectly quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 23—Evening.—Dispatches just received from Manchester state that the city is quiet.

ARREST OF COL. BURKE.

Nov. 24.—A prominent Fenian leader, Col. Burke, was arrested here to-day. It is alleged that he was the organizer of the secret expedition which threatened the capture of Chester Castle in February last.

A FENIAN DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

Evening.—The expected demonstration of sympathy for the fate of Allen, Gould, and Larkin took place to-day. At noon a funeral procession consisting of about 2,000 persons was formed, and slowly marched to Hyde Park. One of the most conspicuous objects in the procession was a large black banner, upon which was inscribed the motto:

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

On the arrival of the mourners at Hyde Park, a solemn meeting was organized according to the programme previously announced. Three stands had been erected on the grounds, from which, during the afternoon the people were addressed by various speakers. Strong appeals were made to the sympathies of the audience, and the hurried executions at Manchester were condemned in bitter terms. Notwithstanding the peculiar nature of the occasion and the character of the assemblage, good order prevailed throughout the proceedings, and the police, who were prepared for an emergency, were not once called upon to interfere. This evening a similar meeting was held at a public hall in this city, which was largely attended by Irishmen. No disturbance whatever occurred, and the city is perfectly quiet.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Nov. 22.—To correct misapprehensions which seem to exist in America in regard to the new tariff of the Atlantic Cable Company, we give the following points of the agreement entered into by the several companies interested for the readjustment of the charges and conditions for transmitting messages between Europe and America, to take effect on the 1st of December next. Five words, consisting of not more than 25 letters in all, are to be allowed free with each message, for address and signature. The minimum charge for a message between any part of Great Britain and the City of New-York to £5 5s., or $25 in gold, for ten words or less, not containing in all more than 50 letters. The charge for each additional word of not exceeding five letters is 10s., or $2 50 in gold. All extra charges for code messages are abolished. The Company, however, will not undertake to accept every form of code that may be presented, unless at special rates. Messages in cipher will be charged at the rate of £5 5s., or $25 in gold, for the first ten ciphers, and 10s., or $2 50 in gold for each additional cipher.

N. B.—By "cipher" is meant the use of numerals, or of letters of the alphabet forming neither any known or dictionary word, nor names of places, ships, or persons, &c. When cipher is intermixed with plain words, the plain portion of the message will be charged at the ordinary rate, and the remainder as cipher. In counting a dispatch when the text, or body of the message requiring to be sent, does not amount to ten words, or 50 letters, any remainder up to the ten words may be applied, without extra charge, toward the amplification of the name and address.

FRANCE.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CABLE—THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT GRANTS THE REQUIRED CONCESSION.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—It is asserted that the concession applied for by the Franco-American Telegraph Cable Company, and which was refused, has at length been granted by the French Government for a term of years.

PART OF THE FRENCH TROOPS RECALLED.

Nov. 24.—Transports have been ordered to sail on Monday from Toulon for Civita Vecchia, where they will take on board one division of the French expedition in Italy, and return to France.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23—Noon.—The steamship Virginia, Capt. Prowse, from New-York, has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 23—Noon.—Consols open firm at 94¾ for money. United States Five-Twenty bonds, 70¾; Illinois Central Railway shares, 85¾; Erie Railway shares, 46¾.

Afternoon.—Consols for money, 94¾. United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 70 11-16; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 85¾; Erie Railway shares, 47.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 23—Noon.—United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¾.

Afternoon.—United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¾.

Nov. 24—Evening.—United States bonds were quoted to-day at 75¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—Noon.—Cotton opens heavy; the estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Corn, 48/9 ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16/9 for White California, and 13/6 for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5/4 ₱ 60 ℔ for American. Oats, 3/11 ₱ 45 ℔ for American. Peas, 50/ ₱ 504 ℔ for Canadian. Beef, 112/6 ₱ 304 ℔ for Winter Cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71/ ₱ 200 ℔ for Prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 51/6 ₱ cwt. for fine American. Cheese, 52/ ₱ cwt. for the highest range of Prime. Bacon, 49/ ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26/6. Rosin, 8/3 ₱ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 12/ for Fine Pale. Tallow, 44/ ₱ cwt. for American. Petroleum—Spirits, 2/ ₱ gallon, and Refined, 1/4. Clover Seed, 39/ ₱ cwt. for No. 1 American Red. Spirits Turpentine, 27/6 ₱ cwt.

Afternoon.—Cotton closes quiet, but with a little more inquiry for it than at the opening. The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Breadstuffs steady. Corn, 48/9 for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16/9 for White California, and 13/6 for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5/4 for American. Oats, 3/11 for American. Peas, 50/ for Canadian. Beef, 112/6. Pork, 71/. Lard, 51/. Cheese, 52/. Bacon, 48/. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26/6. Rosin, 8/3 for Common Wilmington, and 12/ for Fine Pale. Tallow, 44/. Petroleum—Spirits, and 12/ for Fine Pale. Tallow, 44/. Petroleum—Spirits, 2/; Refined, 1/4. Clover Seed, 39/. Spirits Turpentine, 27/6.

LONDON, Nov. 23—Noon.—Sperm Oil, £112 ₱ tun; Linseed Oil, £40 10/ ₱ tun; Calcutta Linseed, 68/6 ₱ Imperial quarter; Whale Oil, £39 ₱ 252 gals. Linseed Cakes, £11 5/ ₱ tun for thin oblong.

Afternoon.—Whale Oil, £39; Sperm Oil, £112; Linseed Oil, £40 10/; Linseed Cakes, £115.

ANTWERP, Nov. 23—Afternoon.—Petroleum, 45½ francs for Standard White.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The America, from Southampton, Nov. 12 arrived here on Saturday, and the Manhattan, from Liverpool, Nov. 12, and the Saxonia, from Southampton, Nov. 13, yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISRAELI ON THE SITUATION IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

On Saturday the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Allen), in accordance with a time-honored custom on the 9th of November, went from Guildhall to Westminster, escorted by many of the civic dignitaries, to be formally presented to the Barons of the Exchequer.

In the evening the accustomed banquet took place in Guildhall. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was received with enthusiasm. Lord Stanley, Sir J. Pakington and Mr. Corry were also cheered in passing through the hall to the Common Council Chamber, which was fitted up as a reception room. At 6½ dinner was announced. The Lord Mayor presided.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was received with prolonged cheering, in the course of his speech thus reviewed the situation in Europe and the relation between England and the United States. Last year, when we met and conversed together, as is the custom of the Government of the Queen and the citizens of London—[cheers]—and I hope, whatever changes may occur in the constitution of this great city, there never will be any change in that respect. [cheers]. Europe was in this position; a great war carried on upon a very extensive scale, but lasting only a short time, had suddenly ceased, and although peace was proclaimed the world was full of rumors of war. We heard that dangers were impending, that in every country armaments were preparing on a vast scale, and that the Powers of Europe were preparing for some undefined conjecture. A year has elapsed and these menacing anticipations have not been realized. On the contrary, I think I may say the year which has elapsed has given opportunity to those Powers to study their position, to observe and to inquire and mutually to commune with each other; and I believe that the result has been a recognition that these armaments have been occasioned rather by general fear than by a spirit of aggression, and that the conclusion at which the Governments have arrived is that peace is the interest of Europe—[cheers]—not only for the moment, but that it is the interest of Europe permanently to cherish peace. [Loud cheers.] Not that they indulge in any romantic dream that changes will occur in human affairs; but they will leave them to time and circumstance, and will not anticipate, by what is called a great policy, the accomplishment of objects which, when they are so realized, often turn out very different from what was intended by their projectors. [Cheers.] I think I may venture to assert that there have been few occasions in the history of this country in which the relations between England and the great Powers of Europe have been distinguished by sentiments of more complete confidence than at the present moment. [Cheers.] There have been few periods when applications for friendly offices have been more frequently made to the British Government, and I need not assure you they have been received in a perfectly sympathizing spirit. [Loud cheers.] *If we turn to America we have a right to assume that the same healthy spirit prevails.* When we last met there was much similarity between the position of affairs there and in Europe; a great war just concluded, and apprehensions for the future. Dangers, we were told, were impending, and we were to prepare for times of difficulty. *The year that has elapsed has brought calmer and clearer feelings to America as well as to Europe.* Justice is now done to the temperate and friendly spirit in which England has examined and considered those questions once supposed to be sources of difficulty and danger. I believe that not only the Government, but the people of America take juster views of these questions now than they did a year ago [cheers], not uninfluenced, I am sure, in some degree by the representations of my noble friend near me, the Foreign Secretary [cheers], and I have every reason to believe, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, that we shall maintain between England and America those feelings of thorough friendship which I trust will ever subsist between two countries bound by so many material interests, and by every moral sentiment which should unite nations. [Loud cheers.] In our domestic position less satisfactory! Her Majesty's ministers, with the noble and generous aid of a patriotic Parliament, have been able since we last met in this hall to settle a question which was a source of chronic irritation and feebleness to the State. [Loud cheers.] It embarrassed the Crown, made Parliament ridiculous and England contemptible in the eyes of Europe; our Government for fifteen years declaring that a redistribution of power in the State was necessary, and no one competent to bring it about. Her Majesty's Government, aided and assisted by a patriotic Parliament have introduced and carried a measure with that object. [Loud and continued cheering.] I believe that it is one that will establish concord among classes; that the nation favorably accepts the arrangement, and that history will consecrate its consequences. [Loud cheers.] I have ventured to touch upon these points of public interest, though I wish they had been treated by the Prime Minister. It was my duty, however, on an occasion like this to assure you that our relations with foreign Powers were thus satisfactory, and that we feel complete confidence in the spirit and condition of the country. [Loud cheers.] I believe, my Lord Mayor, I may take this opportunity, which I greatly value, to propose a toast, and it is to your lordship's health. I am sure it will be generally felt that in electing you, my Lord Mayor, to fill the exalted post you occupy, your fellow-citizens have chosen one who is eminently qualified by his position, by his qualities of mind, and by his general character to maintain and adorn the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of London. [Cheers.]

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A fearful calamity occurred at the Ferndale Colliery, in Rhondda Valley, on Friday, Nov. 8. For some days in the end of last week the weather was foggy. So dense was the mist on Friday morning that nothing could be distinguished half a dozen yards off, and, in the neighborhood of the colliery, which is situated at the bottom of a valley, between two ranges of lofty hills, the fog was particularly thick. No doubt this state of the air interfered with the ventilation of the pit, and caused an accumulation of fire-damp. The explosion occurred at 1½ o'clock, and the report was heard throughout the valley. Flames burst up the shaft of the pit, with a cloud of ashes and stones. Messengers were sent down the valley to the neighboring pits, and over the mountains to Aberdare and Merthyr, and from all parts of the district workmen rushed to the scene of the disaster. The manager of the colliery, Mr. J. Williams, was down in the workings at the time of the explosion, and efforts were first made to find him, if possible, so that, if alive, his assistance might be had in directing operations for the rescue of the men. He was among the first found, but unhappily he was dead, having been suffocated by the choke-damp. Exploring parties were rapidly formed, and sent into all the workings, but the air was very foul, and they had to proceed cautiously, for fear of another explosion, the pit having been so shaken that large quantities of gas had escaped. They were also met by heavy falls in the airways, and in many instances the men had to be dug out with pick and shovel. The process was very slow, and it was found that almost all had been suffocated by the carbonic acid gas before the men could descend the shaft to their assistance.

On Saturday afternoon the Coroner for the County of Glomorgan impanneled a jury, and inspected the bodies of the dead. A visit to the desolate homes where they lay disclosed cases of the most distressing character, whole families having been swept off. In one house a father and three sons lay stretched in death as though they were calmly sleeping, and the fourth son lay dead a few doors off. In another family of six, that went out well and hearty in the morning, only one had been brought back alive, and he will be a cripple for life should he survive his injuries. In some houses the poverty of the foccupants was so great they were destitute of the means of laying out the bodies, and consequently the corpses in all their ghastly disfurement lay on the stone floor covered with sacks. In one house two lads injured lay on the floor as they were brought from the pit, the inmates fearing to touch them lest they should kill them too soon. In most of the houses the distress and sorrow were intensified by the too well-grounded fear that others were to come to swell the list of victims. In all cases certificates of burial were given, and the funeral expenses will be borne by the firm in whose service the unfortunate fellows have died.

The latest dispatches of Monday, Nov. 11, state that there is some hope entertained that the number at first stated to be in the pit was somewhat over-estimated. Still, however, the number of deaths will not fall short of 200. The damage to the pit, which is somewhat considerable, has been confined to the western workings, and since the explosion took place every effort has been used to remove the *debris*, and restore pure air into the pit. But few bodies have been removed since Saturday. At present it is impossible to give the exact number that have perished, as no account to be relied on can be obtained. Some say there are 170 in the pit at the present time, while others say there are 253 bodies to be brought up. Several of the poor fellows who were brought up alive have since died, and the number of deaths so far is 53.

ITALY.

THE BATTLE OF MENTANA—FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

The *Moniteur* of Nov. 10 contains the following: The Minister of War has received from Gen. Failly, commander of the [expeditionary corps at Rome, the following telegraphic dispatches:

ROME, Nov. 9, 1867—10 a. m.

* The insurrection had Monte Rotondo for its headquarters. Garibaldi had organized his bands and superintended in person their concentration. It was time to act, and to strike a vigorous blow. I directed upon Monte Rotondo a Pontifical column of 3,000 strong, and a French column of 2,000 men (five battalions). The Pontifical column solicited the honor of the principal attack; the French column forming the reserve supported the attack by a movement turning upon the two flanks. The allied troops, which left on November 3, at 5 o'clock in the morning, found themselves at one o'clock in the presence of the enemy's outposts. A serious engagement took place under the walls of Mentana, a very strong and well-intrenched village. Every one did his duty bravely. After an engagement of four hours, night approaching, the Pontifical troops (center colum), supported by the wings (French troops), made an attack upon Mentana. Night prevented the completion of success; the two columns agreed to renew the attack the next day. At dawn on the 4th a flag of truce was hoisted. The garrison of Metana asked to lay down their arms and withdraw. Our troops immediately marched upon Monte Rotondo, which they found evacuated. The positions chosen by the enemy were very strong. Our losses are confined to two men killed, two officers and 36 men wounded. Those of the Pontifical army are heavier; it had 20 killed and 123 wounded. On the side of the Garibaldians 600 dead remained upon the field of battle; the wounded are in proportion. The prisoners taken to Rome amount to 1,600, and 700 were sent to the frontier. Rome is completely set free; the head of the insurrection is crushed; discouragement is among the Garibaldians; they talk of treason. On the other hand, Rome is full of joy; all anxiety has ceased. On the 6th of November the Roman population gave a triumphal welcome to the troops. Your Excellency will receive a more detailed report. Our presence at Rome was urgent in order to save it; I guarantee the safety of the Pontifical States against the insurgent bands. Our chassepot rifles did wonders.

Five p. m.—Our troops have occupied Viterbo. The revolutionary bands had evacuated it. Our troops have been received by the population with rapturous acclamation. All the houses were completely decked with flags.

THE ARREST OF GARIBALDI.

The Italian journals publish the following protest against the arrest of Gen. Garibaldi, emanating from several of his friends:

FIGLINE, November 4.

The undersigned, friends and companions of Gen. Garibaldi, witnesses of his arrest at this place, declare as follows: At Passo-Corese, after having taken part in the dissolution of the corps of volunteers combating on the Pontifical territory, the undersigned were authorized by the General to enter the special train which had been accorded him with the express condition that he should be conducted in all freedom to Florence. During the journey, no act either of the General or of those who accompanied him gave any pretext for modifying the dispositions as to the journey to Florence. To confirm the pacific intentions of the General, the Deputy Crispi telegraphed from Narni to the Rubattino Company, asking for a steamer to take the General direct from Leghorn to Caprera. At Figline the train was stopped, and Lieut.-Col. Camozzi of the Carbineers presented himself, and demanded to speak to the General alone. The station was militarily occupied by a division of Bersaglieri, under the orders of Major Fiastri, and by a strong detachment of Carbineers. A few instants after the General alighted, and we also. We then heard him say aloud to Col. Camozzi: "Have you a regular warrant for my arrest?" The Colonel replied: "No; I have only orders to arrest you." The General answered: "Then you are committing an illegal act. I am not guilty of any hostility against the Italian State or its laws. I am an Italian deputy, a Roman General, elected by a Government legally constituted, and an American citizen. As such, not having been taken in *flagrante delicto*, I cannot be arrested, and you, as well as those who send you, violate the law. I declare that I will only yield to an act of violence, and if you wish to arrest me, you must do so by force." At that moment we were all disposed to defend the General's person, the law, and right. But he declared that he would not permit the violence used toward him to be met by force, and that he would never consent to a conflict with Italian soldiers. "Therefore," said he, "abandon all idea of armed resistance. If I had wished to resist, arms in hand, I should have used those I have at my command instead of laying them down at the frontier." We obeyed. As there was a great crowd, and in order to put an end to a spectacle so humiliating for the country, M. Crispi telegraphed twice to the President of the Council, asking to revoke the orders given, and assuring him that Garibaldi only wished to return to Caprera. Col. Camozzi was asked to delay the departure of the train to give time for a reply to arrive, and to telegraph himself to Florence in support of the application, but he positively refused the latter. About an hour having passed without any answer from Florence, the Colonel announced that the moment was come to execute his orders. Notwithstanding the declaration of Garibaldi that he was suffering and exhausted from several days' privations and fatigue, and was unfit to commence a fresh journey, the colonel was inflexible. Four carbineers approached the General, and the Sergeant who conducted them requested Garibaldi to follow him. As the other persisted in his resolution, the carbineers carried him, in the midst of the solemn silence of his friends, to the carriage prepared for him. M. Crispi, in the name of all, protested energetically against the violation of law, and against the insult offered to the greatest citizen of Italy. Only his family and servants were permitted to accompany him. Col. Camozzi was in the same compartment with him, and several carriages of bersaglieri and barbineers preceded and followed that which contained the General. He left for a destination unknown to us, and this is not the place to say what our feelings were. To attest the exact truth of this statement, we affix our names. (Here follow the signatures of Crispi, Guerzoni, and Cucchi, deputies, and 26 other persons.)

LANGUAGE OF THE PRESS.

The *Riforma* says: "The French *ultimatum* has received from the Italian Government the reply that all expected; that of the basest subjection and humiliation. In vain does the Government try to mask the injunction suffered under the cessation of all need of further intervention; it will deceive no one."

Further on the same paper styles the Government a "hangman's lackey," and says: "Let us be prepared for fresh cowardly baseness on the part of this Ministry of fear and dishonor." The *Riforma* denies that Garibaldi was retiring from the Papal States in consequence of representations made to him by the Italian Government, and declares his decision to have been spontaneous, after taking council with his friends, and that his march towards Tivoli was commenced with that object.

THE MILAN DEMONSTRATION.

Il Sole of Milan gives the following account of the popular demonstration in that city:

A fresh and serious demonstation took place here yesterday. A crowd of people went to Monte-Napoleone, where the French Consul resides. Hisses and curses were heard, stones were thrown, and windows broken. If the Carbineers, the National Guards, and the troops of the line had not hastened to disperse, the house of the Consulate would have been torn down. The usual warnings were given, but the people would not retire. A bayonet charge was made, but the crowd only hissed the more, and continued to throw stones. At length they were forced back, and the approaches to the Consulate were shut. The crowd then went in the direction of the Victor Emanuel gallery. They wished to get possession of the King's bust, and two windows were broken. One man took Garibaldi's portrait from the gallery and bore it at the head of the crowd, followed by a troop of hussars of Piacenza. The demonstration took a more serious form in the Piazza della Scala. Here the cavalry made a charge in the midst of a shower of stones. The hussars having left the Piazza by the Via del Marino, the people began to construct barricades with the materials which were intended for the erection of the gallery at the entrance of the streets del Marino and St. Giovanni-Case-Rotte, in order to prevent the return of the soldiers. But on being fired upon they left off. We do not know whether this was merely a discharge of blank cartride or whether we have not to lament greater misfortunes than the numerous arrests which were made.

NOTE OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Gen. Menabrea has addressed a note to the Italian Minister in Paris, dated the 7th instant, in which he points out that the condition of things now exists under which the French Government, by its circular of the 25th of October last solemnly undertook to consider its duty fulfilled, and withdraw from the Pontifical territory. Gen. Menabrea says: "Now, relying, upon the word of France, we expect that the Imperial Government in its turn will discontinue its intervention, which we consider unnecessary, which is for Italy a deplorable fact, and if prolonged would form an obstacle to stable arrangements. Past events lead every one to the conclusion that the September convention wholly failed in its object. Nothing has hitherto availed to mitigate the hostile attitude of the Holy See toward the Italian Government. Yet a sincere agreement with Italy would remove all idea of peril for the Holy See, would secure the peninsula against the renewal of deplorable bloodshed, and be a sure pledge of peace equally necessary to the Pontiff and to Italy." In conclusion, Gen. Menabrea says: "The soil which holds the tomb of the Apostles, and is the depository of the traditions of the Catholic faith, is the surest seat of the Pontificate. Italy will defend and surround it with all veneration and splendor, and make its liberty and independence respected. But for the attainment of this object arrangements for harmonizing the interests of the Holy See and Italy are indispensable. If Italy is to be an element of order and progress, it is necessary that the cause which keeps her in a permanent state of agitation should be removed. I trust that you will produce a conviction that it is of the greatest urgency to settle the Roman question without delay."

FRANCE.

ITALIAN NEWS—TWO SORTS OF IT.

The *Moniteur* of Nov. 9 says: "The news from *Pays* and the *Etendard*, the satisfactory news is thus summed up: "Considerable *emeutes* have occurred at Pavia and Milan. It is said that there were many killed and wounded.—(*Pays.*) The insurrection at Milan is serious. Blood was shed.—(*Etendard.*) The Havas agency gives no telegraphic news whatever from Italy to-day. Bankers' dispatches are kept back.

THE ARRESTS AT THE TOMB.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Daily News* writes:

The *Moniteur* contains a long article justifying the arrests made on Nov. 2 (*jour des morts*) among visitors to the tombs of Manin and Godefroy Cavaignac in the Montmartre Cemetery. A commissary of police, says the official organ of the French Government, wearing his scarf, advanced toward a crowd of 500 or 600 persons, and after summoning them "three times, according to law," to disperse, arrested several. Unfortunately for the *Moniteur*, the legal journals, the *Droit* and *Gazette des Tribunaux*, announced simultaneously that all the persons accused of unlawfully assembling (*attroupement*) have been set at liberty by the judge of instruction on the very ground that the "summons" to disperse dwelt upon by the *Moniteur* was not legally made. A great many, however, remain in custody, and are to be tried for "insults to authority," "rebellion," and "seditious" cries. This is a just repetition of the affairs of "Vive la Pologne" when the Czar was here, "Vive Garibaldi" in front of the Hotel de Ville the other day, and many others. The police first provoke the people by illegal acts. The illegality is resented on the spot, and then arrests are made pell mell. The Judges, pressed by explicit articles in the code, are forced to repudiate the illegal acts of the authorities; but a certain residuum of politically obnoxious people is selected for prosecution, on the ground that they contemptuously and illegally remonstrated against and resisted an illegal order. The *Avenir National* says that two individuals, Mr. Jones, an English subject, and M. Baratta, an Italian subject, arrested on no other charge than that of *attroupement*, which *ex concessio* cannot be maintained against Frenchmen, are kept in custody, because as foreigners they are not entitled to the benefit of Article 113 of the Code, under which the Judge has discharged their fellow-prisoners.

RECEPTION OF LORD LYONS BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The *Moniteur* of Nov. 10 contains an account of the reception on Saturday, the 9th, by the Emperor Napoleon, of Lord Lyons as English Embassador at the Court of the Tuileries. Lord Lyons made the following speech:

"The Queen, my august sovereign, in conferring upon me the distinguished honor of representing her at your Imperial Majesty's Court, has specially charged me to express anew the sentiments of esteem and affection toward the person of your Imperial Majesty by which she is animated. The Queen has at the same time commanded me to recall to your Majesty the desire she experiences to see both the glory of your reign and the prosperity of the French nation perpetuated. The cordial relations which have existed for so many years between the Governments of France and Great Britain have powerfully contributed to the welfare of the two countries, and to the happiness, I venture to say, of the whole world. The orders of the Queen instruct me, above all things, to spare nothing in order to maintain and consolidate those relations. In placing in the hands of your Imperial Majesty the letters which accredit me at your Court as Embassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, I earnestly beg your indulgence in favor of the efforts which I shall not cease to make in order to merit your approbation."

The Emperor replied as follows: "I am touched by the sentiments you express to me in the name of the Queen of England. I know all their value, and on my side I respond by a sincere attachment to her person and her family. From the commencement of my reign one of my constant objects has been to maintain with Great Britain the friendly relations which have already borne so much fruit. I doubt not that you will exert yourself to maintain relations so useful to the progress of civilization and the peace of the world. The remembrance of your father and your personal qualities insure you the most sympathetic welcome among us."

PRUSSIA.

THE NORTH-SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

Deputy Krieger, known for his sympathies for Denmark, having declined to take the oath to the Constitution, it is considered probable that a new election will take place for his seat in the Prussian Diet. Councill